

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 3122.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

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relief and permanent cure. At any  
chemist's, 50 cents.

## A 31st CAPTAIN

Arthur George Sharpley, Born in  
Devonshire, England.

A CITIZEN OF KENTUCKY

Services as Militiaman and Officer of the  
Legislature—Met Col. Jack Chinn  
—The Young Orderly.

Captain Arthur George Sharpley of  
the Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry,  
here with his command aboard the  
transport City of Peking, is one of the  
bright young officers of whom much is  
expected in the approaching active



CAPTAIN A. F. SHARPLEY.  
(Photo by Williams.)

campaign outside Manila. He is quar-  
termaster of his command and one of  
the officers in whom the superiors,  
from those in immediate charge to the  
authorities at Washington, have the  
fullest confidence. Captain Sharpley is  
an adopted American. He was born in  
Devonshire, England, and was brought  
to the States by his parents when he  
was about 5 years of age. He is a  
thorough-going follower of the flag in  
all that the banner implies. The grand-  
father of Captain Sharpley was in the  
service of the Queen for a score of  
years, being a member of the famous  
Twentieth Foot. The very proudest  
possession of Captain Sharpley is his  
grandfather's medal with the coveted  
four bars, indicating as many cam-  
paigns and granted by the Queen in the  
year 1848.

Captain Sharpley is somewhat of a  
politician when on his native heath in  
Kentucky. He was doorkeeper of the  
House of Representatives during the  
stormy session when the partisans of  
Hunter and Blackburn, candidates for  
the United States Senate, were ready  
for bloody battle at any instant, and  
when there were a number of clashes  
of arms. It was Captain Sharpley who  
held the fort when the notorious gun  
and knife fighter, Colonel Jack Chinn,  
led the raid which was to cause a  
summary final adjournment of the  
House, but which was frustrated. This  
maneuver was in the interest of Black-  
burn. Captain Sharpley is the only  
man alive who was ever able to escape a  
meeting with Chinn unscathed. Chinn  
has a beastly habit of carving  
opponents with a bowie knife, but he  
met his match in the young doorkeeper  
and was free to confess it.

As a militiaman in Kentucky Captain  
Sharpley has seen much active  
service of a hazardous character. For  
nearly ten years he has been sent to  
the front with a command every time  
there has been trouble with convicts  
or strikers, and this has been on an av-  
erage of once in twelve months. The  
Kentucky Legislature, to which reference  
is here made, finally elected Hon.  
William J. Deboe, a Republican, to  
the Senate. Deboe, who was a practicing  
physician, was, in this world's  
opinion, the poorest man ever elected to  
the upper branch of the National Leg-  
islature, but he had proven himself in  
every way worthy of the preferment.

Captain Sharpley's latest assignment  
in his own State was a command dur-  
ing the trouble with coal miners and  
convicts in Franklin county. One night  
the jail was blown up with dynamite  
and the Captain was one of the men  
within range. Fortunately, he went  
through the adventure without serious  
injury. At the beginning of the war  
with Spain Captain Sharpley was ad-  
jutant of the Second Kentucky Infan-  
try. He was transferred to the Third,  
and then at Matanzas to the Tenth. He  
made a good record in Cuba.

The orderly of Captain Sharpley is  
an interesting young fellow who was  
born in Ohio on July 4, 1876. His name  
is William Helm Henderson and his  
home is at Louisville. His father  
served with distinction in the Twenty-  
sixth Ohio during the Civil War. Private  
Henderson is a relative of Hon.  
David Henderson, who is to succeed  
Thos. H. Reed as Speaker of the Na-  
tional House of Representatives. The  
young man met a number of Kentucky  
friends while here. Captain Sharpley  
was entertained in Honolulu by his old  
friend Dr. Wm. T. Monarrat.

Colonel Hyde, here with troops in  
transport, is brother of the late Rev.  
Charles M. Hyde of this city. Colonel  
Hyde is a graduate of West Point and

a veteran in the army. The third  
brother of this family was well known  
in the Episcopal Church of America  
as a high churchman.

Saved a Soldier's Life.

At about 1:30 on Saturday morning  
two soldiers brought up on the Inter-  
Island wharf and while one of them re-  
mained leaning against the office build-  
ing, the other walked across the wharf  
and over the edge into the water. Night  
watchman Charlie Smyth who  
was attracted by the splash ran to the  
scene and without divesting himself  
of anything but his coat, boldly plunged  
in and totally unaided safely landed  
his man who was pretty nearly gone.

Assistance was speedily obtained and  
the man was carried to his vessel, the  
Tartar, on a stretcher. Smyth's act is  
deserving of the highest praise as the  
spot is a very dark one and he was  
quite alone.

## FOR FASTER MAIL

Hawaii to be Favored by  
New Zealand Enterprise

Encouraging the Oceanic Company  
to Improve its Schedule—in Do-  
main of Government Effort.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Sec-  
retary Scott of the Chamber of Commerce  
is in receipt of a communication from  
the Hon. J. H. Witherford of New Zea-  
land showing that great efforts are be-  
ing made in that country to secure  
Government aid in the matter of grant-  
ing subsidies to steamship companies  
to carry fast mail across the Pacific.  
It is very likely that the movement  
will be taken up in the United States  
upon the reassembling of Congress,  
many people on this coast being deeply  
interested. In New Zealand the busi-  
ness community is alive to the im-  
portance of improving the inter-oceanic  
mail service, but the high officials are  
either slow or favor the Suez route, as  
shown by the following letter from Mr.  
Witherford to Secretary Scott:

As active efforts have been made to  
improve mail service which rivals the  
San Francisco line, I have during the  
past month been working hard to get  
the service to your port established  
first, as the premier route for a fixed  
term of years, believing such in the  
future will be mutually advantageous  
to New Zealand and San Francisco. I  
will send you a copy of what I have  
done for your perusal. Owing to strong  
conflicting interests, it has been diffi-  
cult to get the Premier and members  
of the House to consider the question  
in its true light, as being a necessary  
auxiliary to the extension of commer-  
cial relations between America and the  
Colonies.

In the letter Mr. Witherford includes  
extracts from the Observer of New Zea-  
land, which in part says:

J. H. Witherford, who has been to  
great pains to get things as far for-  
ward as possible, has been so far suc-  
cessful that it only remains for New  
Zealand to agree to the preliminaries  
and the service can be in working or-  
der in time for the Paris exhibition.  
John D. Spreckels, whose ramifications  
of trade are gradually spreading over  
so many parts of this hemisphere, is  
at the head of the Oceanic Company  
in San Francisco and his proposal, pro-  
vided he can get a subsidy from New  
Zealand and Australia, is to put on a  
line of fast mail steamers, fitted up in  
every way as luxuriously as the Penin-  
sular and Oriental and Orient liners.

The service will be every twenty-  
one days, and the time of the passage  
will be reduced to a minimum. If car-  
ried out, not only Auckland but all  
New Zealand will be immeasurably  
benefitted by the scheme. There is  
bound to be a large increase of tourist  
traffic and the commencement of the  
opening up of a great trade between  
this colony and the United States.

Mr. Spreckels very naturally requires  
that if the line be subsidized it shall be  
for a period of seven years. It stands  
to reason that no company will go to  
the enormous expense of putting on a  
line of fast mail steamers without some  
guarantee as regards time, and seven  
years is a comparatively short time to  
ask for.

The Wall Estate

By the terms of the will of the late  
Charles F. Wall his wife receives the  
house and lot on the corner of Green  
and Kapiolani streets, together with  
all the household furniture and effects.  
To the wife and heirs are also be-  
queathed a one-third part of the estate  
in the Islands; his niece, Margaret E.  
Gray, receives certain property in  
Jackson county, Oregon; William  
Steele of San Francisco \$1,000; while  
the balance of the estate is divided as  
follows: Allen S. Wall of Hilo, one-  
fifth; Mrs. Annie Miller of Brooklyn,  
N. Y., one-fifth; Mrs. Nellie Ball of  
Orange, N. J., one-fifth; and Mrs. Mar-  
garet E. Gray of Oregon, two-fifths.  
The estate is valued at \$46,500.

## XMAS THIS YEAR

Grand Treat to Be Provided for  
the Molokai People.

ARRANGING FOR A CONCERT

Mr. Wray Taylor at the Ho'm—Presi-  
dential Well in Hand—Very Best  
Talent—M. P. Baldwin.

Mr. Wray Taylor, who was unable  
last year to initiate or carry on the  
enterprise, has laid his plans for 1899,  
and now announces, with request for  
endorsement and support, the regular  
"Lepers' Merry Xmas." The campaign  
begins in Honolulu with publication,  
program-making, ticket-selling and a  
grand entertainment. The culmination  
is a festival or two at the Settlement  
of Molokai. The idea is for the public  
of Honolulu, with Mr. Taylor at the  
helm, to provide for the people who  
have gone across the channel such a  
time as will fill them with the senti-  
ment of the glad season and re-  
mind them most substantially that  
they have in the capital city staunch,  
thoughtful and generous friends.

On Sunday last the trustees of Ka-  
mauapili Church voted unanimously  
to permit the use of the auditorium,  
without any expense whatever, for the  
concert. Mrs. Annie Montague Turner  
was enthusiastic at once when the  
project was mentioned and readily  
agreed to sing. The management of  
the Boston Lyric Opera Company has  
consented that one or more of the  
members of the organization may ap-  
pear as a professional contribution to  
the program. Mr. Taylor is of course  
confident that there will be no trouble  
at all in enlisting the best amateur  
talent of the city for the occasion. In  
the past there have always been many  
volunteers for these concerts.

For the grand concert there will be  
something entirely new in at least two  
numbers from oratorios, with the trio  
consisting of Amateur Orchestra, the  
big organ and a trained chorus of not  
less than twenty-five voices. The  
music for these numbers is to be at  
hand by the S. S. Moana tomorrow and  
rehearsals will begin at once. Such a  
trope as here described is something  
entirely new for Honolulu and indicates  
strongly the rapidity of the musical  
development of the place.

Another novel number for this spe-  
cial entertainment will be the first ren-  
dering of a composition upon which  
Mr. Taylor has been engaged for some  
time. This is an intermezzo for vio-  
lin, cello, piano and organ. The mu-  
sician believes this to be the best work  
he has yet accomplished.  
Attorney General Cooper, president  
of the Board of Health, is in heartiest  
accord with the Merry Xmas plans, as  
is also Executive Officer C. B. Rey-  
nolds. Communications requesting  
suggestions on the desires of the peo-  
ple at the Settlement have been sent  
to Mother Marianne, at the Girls'  
Home, and to Brother Joseph Dutton  
at the Boys' Home. Replies are ex-  
pected in time to get the people just  
what they want.

The concert will be given on  
Wednesday evening, December 6. It is  
to occur thus early to enable the man-  
agers to have the treat for the Mo-  
lokai people at the Island on Christmas  
day without fail.

In the disposition of the 600 or 700  
tickets to be issued, the services of the  
society ladies of the city are to be se-  
cured.

A private letter from Kalawao, Mo-  
lokai, states that Senator H. P. Bal-  
win has made an addition to his  
Christmas gift to the inmates of the  
Baldwin Home.

In response to Senator Baldwin's re-  
quest to call on him if anything extra  
was needed for the comfort of the in-  
mates, the superintendent, Brother  
Dutton, suggested that some better  
coats than the denim they had been  
wearing, would be appreciated. Mr.  
Baldwin at once ordered samples of  
different materials sent to Kalawao so  
that the men and boys could select  
what would best please them. They  
decided on "khaki," to be made in uni-  
form style. Mr. Baldwin thought they  
ought to have trousers to match, and  
asked for measurements so that he  
could order the complete suits. These  
were forwarded and 150 suits are to be  
made in this city and forwarded soon  
to Kalawao.

In addition to these Senator Baldwin  
will send material and trimmings for  
fifty more suits, which will be made up  
at the Home as needed. The expense  
will be about \$1,950.

Soldiers Clash.

There was some trouble in a saloon  
last night with transport soldiers. It  
appears that while at the Presidio  
camp at San Francisco some men of the  
Thirty-first Regiment had, it is  
claimed, made use of very disparaging  
remarks about members of the Twen-  
ty-eighth, which the latter resented  
and determined to avenge on the first  
favorable occasion. Last night the op-  
portunity was presented. A body of  
men from both regiments met and re-  
solved the trouble, which became in-  
tensified till it culminated in the soldiers  
refusing to leave the saloon. After se-  
curely locking the doors they proceed-

ed to "mix things." The racket was  
fast and furious till a strong force of  
police came upon the scene and after  
vainly endeavoring to gain admittance  
by the assertion of authority, were  
compelled to break down one of the  
doors. A crowd of quite sixty soldiers  
was already within the room and at  
least twice that number outside, clam-  
oring for admittance. After some  
rough and tumble work, however, the  
pillars of the law cleared the room of  
its occupants, who offered very little  
physical resistance, and drove them  
from the premises. Two men were  
jailed.

Rock Broken.

Kauhanu, of the Ewa police force,  
was found dead on the road at Waikele  
on Saturday morning. At an inquest  
held on the body at Ewa in the after-  
noon a verdict was returned "that de-  
ceased came by his death through hav-  
ing been thrown from a horse which  
he was riding, his neck being broken  
by the fall."

## ARE IN DISTRESS

Filipino Villagers Stran-  
ded at San Francisco

Reach the Coast from Omaha—Say  
They Were Not Paid for Services  
—Home on U. S. A. Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Four-  
teen belated Filipinos were sent out to  
the Presidio yesterday to find quarters  
in the casual camp until the Govern-  
ment can send them home on one of  
the transports.

The Filipinos were members of the  
troupe of singers that was exhibited at  
the Omaha Exposition. They say that  
their contract was that they were to  
have all their expenses paid, and some  
of them were to receive \$5 a month in  
addition. They declare that they have  
received nothing for two months, how-  
ever, and that they are in destitute cir-  
cumstances. They reached here last  
Monday, and since then they have been  
living anywhere they could. Some  
friends gave some of them the use of  
two empty rooms, but they could not  
be provided for all the time, so Gen-  
eral Shafter was appealed to. He had  
them sent out to the camp, and there  
they will stay until they can be taken  
home. More of them will drift in from  
Omaha in the next few days, for there  
were forty in the troupe, and they have  
been scattered all the way from  
Omaha to this city. They have no  
friends and cannot make any fight for  
the money they say is due them, so  
they were in danger of becoming pub-  
lic charges when General Shafter made  
them wards of the army.

A few of them have shown a desire  
to remain in this country if they can  
find work, but it is not likely they will  
be allowed to do so. The understand-  
ing was that when they had finished  
their exhibiting they should be re-  
turned to the islands by the expositi-  
on people; otherwise it is doubtful if  
they would have been allowed admis-  
sion.

The "Midway" Filipinos were a care-  
less, improvident lot. They were  
"shipped" at from \$1 to \$5 a month  
(Mexican). What money the people  
managed to get from the company was  
spent at once for tin types and ice  
cream. The Filipino village was neat-  
ly laid out and elaborately furnished.  
There was a theater and one of the best  
things produced was a Filipino com-  
edy. It was so somber that it created  
panic hilarity. The show had a pair  
of caribou and one did some remark-  
able diving in the lagoon on the prem-  
ises, but, with its rider, struck when  
the water became cold.

Present for Capt. Smith.

Captain Paul Smith, who has been  
in command of Company A, N.G.H.,  
for nearly seven years, was the recipi-  
ent of a very handsome present on  
Saturday night at the drillshed—a  
beautiful white satin dressing-case  
containing a silver shaving cup, silver-  
mounted brush and razor. The case  
was surmounted with a large silver  
plate with the inscription, "From the  
Employees to Captain Paul Smith." The  
present was from a few of the men  
of Company A who have been em-  
ployed on the Government dredger for  
years, as a token of the high esteem in  
which Captain Smith is held not only  
in the company but in his every-day  
life. He has been assiduous in his en-  
deavors for the welfare of those of his  
command and left no man without em-  
ployment. He now leaves the com-  
pany and the dredger regretted by ev-  
ery man under him, but at the same  
time every man in the company is  
proud to have it to say that their cap-  
tain was the first man in the First  
Regiment to receive a commission in  
the United States army, and they all  
know he will give a good account of  
himself in the future.

RHODES' HEAD WANTED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A report is in  
circulation that President Kruger has  
put a price upon Cecil Rhodes' head,  
holding the great South African mag-  
nate to be the cause of all the Trans-  
vaal troubles. It is said that 300 acres  
of fertile land is offered for Rhodes'  
head, dead or alive.

## DAY FOR THANKS

President Wm. McKinley Issues  
November Proclamation.

SETS OUT HIS FAITH

Perils That the People Have Escaped.  
At Peace With All Nations—  
The Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The  
President today issued the fol-  
lowing proclamation:  
"National custom, dear to the  
hearts of the people, calls for  
the setting apart of one day in  
each year for special thanksgiv-  
ing to Almighty God for the  
blessings of the preceding year. This  
honored observance ac-  
quires with time a tender sig-  
nificance. It enriches domestic  
life. It summons under the  
family roof the absent children  
to glad reunion with those they  
love.

"Seldom has this Nation had  
greater cause for profound  
thanksgiving. No great pesti-  
lence has invaded our shores.  
Liberal employment waits upon  
labor. Abundant crops have re-  
warded the efforts of the hus-  
bandman. Increased comforts  
have come to the home. The  
national finances have been  
strengthened and public credit  
has been sustained and made  
firmer. In all branches of in-  
dustry and trade there has been  
an unequalled degree of prosper-  
ity, while there has been a  
steady gain in the moral and ed-  
ucational growth of our nation-  
al character.

"Churches and schools have  
flourished. American patriot-  
ism has been exalted. Those en-  
gaged in maintaining the honor  
of the flag with such signal suc-  
cess have been in a large de-  
gree spared from disaster and  
disease. An honorable peace  
has been ratified with a foreign  
nation with which we were at  
war and we are now at friendly  
relations with every power on  
earth.

"The trust which we have as-  
sumed for the benefit of the peo-  
ple of Cuba has faithfully ad-  
vanced. There is marked pro-  
gress toward the restoration  
of healthy industrial conditions,  
and under wise sanitary regu-  
lations the island has enjoyed  
unusual exemption from the  
 scourge of fever. The hurricane  
which swept over our new pos-  
session of Porto Rico, destroy-  
ing the homes and property of  
the inhabitants, called forth the  
instant sympathy of the people  
of the United States, who were  
swift to respond with generous  
aid to the sufferers. While the  
insurrection still continues in  
the island of Luzon, business  
is resuming its activity, and  
confidence in the good purposes  
of the United States is being  
rapidly established throughout  
the archipelago.

"For these reasons and count-  
less others, I, William McKin-  
ley, President of the United  
States, do name Thursday, the  
30th day of November next, as  
a day of general thanksgiving  
and prayer to be observed as  
such by all our people on this  
continent and in our newly ac-  
quired islands, as well as by  
those who may be at sea or so-  
journing in foreign lands, and  
I advise that on this day reli-  
gious exercises shall be conduct-  
ed in the churches or meeting  
places of all denominations in  
order that in the social features  
of the day its real significance  
may not be lost sight of, but  
fervent prayers may be offered to  
the Most High for a continuance  
of Divine guidance, without  
which man's efforts are vain,  
and for Divine consolation to  
those whose kindred and friends  
have sacrificed their lives for  
our country.

"I recommend also, that on  
this day, so far as may be found  
practicable, labor shall cease  
from its accustomed toil and  
charity abound toward the sick,  
the needy and the poor."

"In witness whereof, I have  
set my hand and caused the seal  
of the United States to be af-  
fixed.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

.....

"Hawaiians" Steady.

[Special to the Advertiser.]  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Haw-  
aiians are active and steady, as fol-  
lows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Hana Plantation Co.	11 1/2	12
Hawaiian Commercial	95 1/2	97
Honolulu S.	34 1/2	35
Hutch. S. P.	38	39 1/2
Kilauea	25	30
Makawili	40	40 1/2
Omaha	38	39
Panahan	35	35 1/2



## IT IS REAL WAR

Bombardments, Field Fights and  
Severe Sieges.

## CORPORATE CLOSE RANCE WORK

Glorious Courage Shows By the British  
Against Odds—Another  
Beat of the Boers.

## NO INTERVENTION.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—An authoritative statement was issued this afternoon formally denying the rumors of intended Franco-Russian intervention in the Transvaal war, and declaring that France has no ground and no desire for any such intervention at present and that Russia is most likely placed in the same position, adding that Germany is the only power directly concerned in the matter.

## BOERS BOMBARD.

PRETORIA, Oct. 24, via Lorenzo Marques.—The bombardment of Mafeking by General Cronje's commando began this morning. The women and children were given ample time to leave the town.

PRETORIA, Oct. 25, via Lorenzo Marques.—The shelling of Mafeking was resumed at daybreak this morning. Several houses are in flames.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says it is reported there from private sources that the British issued from Mafeking on Saturday last and surrounded and captured 240 Boers.

There is little news from the western border. The cordon around Kimberley is drawing closer, but hopes are expressed that a flying squadron will shortly be sent to its relief. The Boers have occupied Wyndfontein, an unprotected town. The magistrate, with the consent of the inhabitants, surrendered on demand, conditional upon the lives and property of the people being respected. It is alleged, however, that the Boers refused to respect the property of absentees. There is intense anxiety for further news from Mafeking, where it is believed a number of officers who were supposed to be at Mafeking joined Colonel Baden-Powell.

A BRITISH VICTORY.  
LONDON, Oct. 26.—Details of the fighting at Relfontein are coming in slowly. A special dispatch from Lady Smith, dated October 24, filed after the fight, says: On discovery that the Boers were massed to the westward of the main road to Dundee, an attempt was made by a train to recover the body of Colonel Scott-Chisholm, killed at Elands Laagte. The train was fired upon and obliged to retire, and General White moved out to attack the Boers, believed to be Free Staters who should have joined the Transvaalers at Elands Laagte. General White commanded personally.

The Fifth Lanciers were placed on either flank. They first came in touch with the Boers below Modderspruit, where 1,500 burghers occupied a strong ridge, whence they opened fire at 1,200 yards, hitting several British. In the meantime the Hussars and Natal Carbineers advanced unscathed through an opening in the ridge under fire of a Boer gun, while the Imperial Light Horse took part of the crest of the hill, the Boers retiring. At about 9 o'clock a Boer gun stationed on the crest of Matawanasop opened fire with great accuracy on the main force, which in the meantime had come up, but the shells failed to explode, and the British Artillery silenced the opposition. The whole British force then advanced and the action became general.

A large body of Boers occupied strong positions at Matawanasop and the precipitous ridges surrounding it. The British guns held the position and the infantry advanced under their fire. The Gloucesters and Devons crossed a fearful fire zone beneath Tuitanyonki hill, whence the Boers poured a withering fire with such effect that thirty of the attackers dropped in a distance of 200 yards. Seeing the peril of the Devons and Gloucesters, General White dispatched the Carbineers and Liverpools to take the enemy in the rear. A fierce rifle and artillery duel was maintained for some time. The British Maxims rattled, but the Boers, under cover of the rocks, remained cool and replied with an incessant rifle fire. The British artillery swept the face of the hills and at length the shells became so destructive that the Boers retreated to another ridge, whence they were dislodged by the volunteers in the face of a galling fire.

The Boers soon reformed and took up a position on another ridge, but the volunteers dashed across the intervening plateau, again rushed the Boer positions and drove them back to the main force, occupying Matawanasop. The British then shelled the latter until clusters of Boers were seen leaving and retreating westward when the engagement closed.

## BOTH KILLED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: The center of interest has been shifted from Natal to Kimberley and in a lesser degree farther north, where the border of the Transvaal merges with Rhodesia. The Kimberley garrison has made a brilliant sortie, under Colonel Scott-Turner and Murray. As in the Natal battles an artillery duel was followed by a brisk charge with bayonets, in which the men of the Royal North Lancashire Regiment distinguished themselves as notably as the Gordons.

King's Royal Rifles and Irish Fusiliers did at Glencoe and Elands Laagte. At trifling cost to this garrison a considerable Boer force was swept away with the loss of many men, including their leader, Commandant Botha.

Thus, whatever lies in reserve for the town, cut off from the military base and surrounded by the enemy in overwhelming strength, Kimberley was still holding out last Tuesday. The garrison was in excellent spirits, and various ladies, including Lady Sarah Churchill, aunt by marriage of the Duchess of Marlborough, were working cheerfully as nurses. There was even gossip about a wedding in the camp.

Boer messages received at Lorenzo Marques and the remarks of their prisoners imply an admission of serious and unlooked-for reverses. Everything that can be gleaned from various sources makes it plain that the hospitals of Johannesburg and elsewhere in the Transvaal are being severely strained to accommodate the large numbers of Boer wounded. Nevertheless, until it is known that General White has struck a decisive blow in Natal and that Kimberley and Mafeking have been relieved or else abandoned by their assailants, uneasiness here must continue.

A foreign military attaché competent to express an opinion and entirely friendly to England, sums up the situation thus: "It is quite true that the British have done admirably wherever they have been assailed, inflicting severe losses on the enemy and upsetting the plans of the Boer generals, besides creating a moral impression of power not expected of their numbers. Yet they are outnumbered in Natal in the proportion of two to one, or at least three to two. They are more seriously outnumbered and beleaguered at Kimberley and Mafeking, and at each point they are being attacked with scientific skill and stolid, persistent courage. One cannot but be uneasy for the Natal field force in such a situation, while the capture of Kimberley or Mafeking may very possibly prove to be a mere matter of days."

## MILL IS WANTED

Need of the Hour in the  
Coffee District.

Planter Offers a Demonstration—Gives Assurance That the Enterprise Would Pay Well-Increasing Crop.

Hamakua, Hawaii, Oct. 24, 1899.

Mr. Editor: A chance for investment: There is a coffee mill badly needed in Hamakua, and the men that are fortunate enough to get it built are sure of a good investment, if not a fortune. This district will produce 100 to 150 tons of coffee this year, and it is safe to say that this amount will increase rapidly for the next five years. This mill, I feel sure, could, by paying a fair price for the coffee, get nearly, if not all, the coffee that is grown in this district.

The mill would have to be made with the idea of buying the berries in the cherry, and which would save the coffee planters the expense of building drying-houses, piling machines, etc., and which in the long run would be to their interest. We have thought this matter out and have decided that if a central factory was built at a place we know of, where both water and fire wood are abundant, that it would be a good thing both for the planter and the mill; as the work could be done so cheaply that the mill could afford to pay a good price for the coffee in the cherry.

Mr. C. R. Blacow will guarantee to take the coffee in the cherry and prepare it for the market, or the roaster, for a cent a pound; that is, providing he has the privilege of selecting the machinery. This he, I have no doubt, is perfectly qualified to do, as he has made a study of this subject for years. One of the main objects of this mill would be to make a high grade of coffee and to establish a name so that a good price for the coffee could always be depended upon.

The mill could also secure land here and grow part of the output, so that in time we would have one of the largest and best-equipped coffee mills in the island. There is, I feel assured, a fine opening for such an investment here and it is our object to incorporate a company for this purpose unless some one starts to build it in the near future. There will be no trouble in getting the money for this enterprise, as the mill will be equipped with all the latest and best class of machinery, and erected and run in an economical manner, and will be sure to pay 25 to 30 per cent interest on the money invested, and at the same time pay the planters a high price for their coffee. Indeed it will be one of the main objects of the company to induce the planters to grow a high grade of coffee, and to assist them all it can in every way.

This district is undoubtedly one of the finest in the world for coffee growing, and we feel assured that there is a good field for such an undertaking, and a certain prospect of success, if the work is undertaken at once and pushed through to completion before others get started.

## COFFEE PLANTER.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM  
CURES OTHERS, WHY  
NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Milliet, Manchester, N. H. For sale by all dealers. Henson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## NEW CABLE PLAN

The United States, Great Britain,  
Japan and Russia.

## WASHINGTON IS INTERESTED

Assembling Data—Present Project  
Solves Many Difficulties—Hawaii  
Important Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—In diplomatic and official quarters attention is being directed to the question of a Pacific cable linking this country with the Philippines and points beyond, and it is understood that this Government and the foreign Governments which would be affected by the cable are now actively considering the subject.

The officials here are assembling data and preparing cable maps, with the expectation that the matter will be brought to the early attention of Congress. In a general way the project is for a cable of four links, viz.: From San Francisco to Hawaii, 2,160 miles; from Hawaii to Wake Island, 2,044 miles; from Wake Island to Guam, 1,293 miles; from Guam to Manila, 1,250 miles.

These landing points are all within the control of the United States, our flag having been raised on Wake Island not long ago. This would connect all the American possessions in the Pacific by a line crossing no foreign territory. Besides this, the plan permits of an expansion so as to secure two outlets to Asia and the Far East.

The first of these would be from Manila to the Japanese island of Formosa, from which island Japan has built a line to the Japanese coast and the mainland of Asia. The second outlet would be from Hawaii south to Fanning's Island, at which point the newly projected British cable from Vancouver to New Zealand crosses.

The foregoing projects would not be private enterprises, but a Government undertaking. The Government, it is urged in support of the projects, would be not only free from the present high charges and from the supervision of foreign companies now handling the business, but the line being opened to the public and commercial uses at a reasonable rate would afford facilities for the expanding trade of the Pacific and thereby yield a considerable return to the Government.

Foreign governments which would be affected by this project—notably Russia, Japan and Great Britain—are beginning to show some concern over it and it is understood that the Government has been sounded of late from several foreign quarters to learn what its plans are.

## DON'T NEGLECT

A Common Cause of Piles—It may  
Lead to Serious Results.  
(From the Sydney Herald.)

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pot will effect a cure, while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Dear Sir:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER.

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows, for it cured him, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not that the best possible kind of proof? Could there be better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## New Meat Co.

The Honolulu Meat Market Company, Limited, a corporation capitalized at \$100,000 with power to increase to \$250,000 will probably be registered in the city within the month. The concern will raise on the islands and also import from the mainland and Australia large quantities of meat and poultry.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

A Mother's  
Responsibility

A great responsibility rests upon mothers at the time their daughters are budding into womanhood. If your daughter is pale, complains of weakness, is "dread out" upon slight exertions; if she is troubled with headache or backache, pain in the side; if her temper is fitful and her appetite poor, she is in a condition of extreme pallor, a fit subject for that most dreaded of all diseases—consumption. If you notice any of these symptoms lose no time in procuring:

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

They will assist your daughter to develop properly and regularly; they will enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves, and all danger of consumption and premature death will be averted.

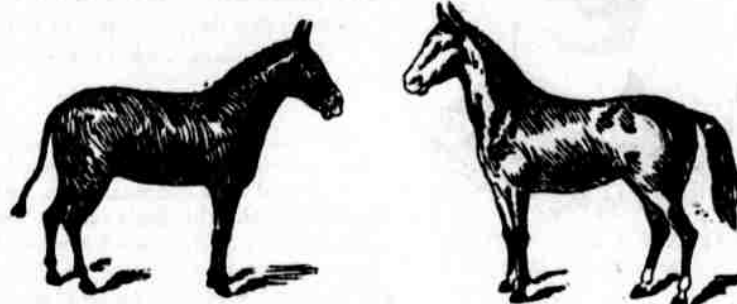
Mrs. John Tansey, of 190 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich., says: "We had a serious time with my daughter. She did not have any serious illness but seemed to gradually waste away. Our doctor called the disease by an odd name which as I afterward learned, meant lack of blood."

"We finally found a medicine that helped her. After three months' treatment her health was so greatly improved you would not have recognized her. She gained in flesh rapidly and soon was in perfect health. The medicine used was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have always kept these pills in the house since and have told many mothers about them. They have effected some wonderful cures."

—From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

G. SCHUMAN,  
FORT STREET.

Keeps constantly on hand in his corrals

A LARGE STOCK OF  
Fine Young, Strong, Imported Mules  
(BROKEN AND UNBROKEN.)

Also, Handsome Buggy and Draft Horses.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Island Orders Promptly Attended To.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO.,  
—LIMITED—  
General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock,  
Fowls, Feed  
and VehiclesBought, sold and  
exchanged on  
commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. C. RICH, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HAUKEFELD, Vice President.

T. MAY Auditor.

Paci uano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CAIQUIN FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERHAM Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Mail Order  
DepartmentWrite for prices and description of  
the articles you want in

CROCKERY,  
GLASSWARE,  
LAMPS,  
CUTLERY,  
SILVER-PLATED WARE,  
STERLING SILVER,  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
ART PORCELAINS,  
AGATEWARE,  
TINWARE,  
ALUMINUMWARE,  
WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN  
UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.

Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY  
GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN  
UTENSILS, including STOVE...\$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns,  
56 pieces .....\$7.50

Fine Blown Tumblers .....75c doz.

Ordinary Tumblers .....50c doz.

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
LIMITED.IMPORTERS OF  
Crockery, Glassware and House  
Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents:

JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.  
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIG-  
ERATORS.  
BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS  
OIL STOVES.  
PRIMUM OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's  
Blood  
MixtureTHE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER  
AND RESTORER.IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from  
all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood  
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all  
kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, pains  
it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.  
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and  
warranted free from anything injurious to the  
most delicate constitution of either sex, the  
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to  
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-  
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of  
16, each, and in cases containing six times the  
quantity, 16—sufficient to effect a permanent  
cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.  
—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE  
VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors,  
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG  
COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—  
"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture  
should see that they get the genuine article.  
Worthless imitations and substitutes are some-  
times peddled off by unscrupulous vendors. The  
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on  
the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World  
Famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle  
WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE &amp; COOKE, Ltd

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

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The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis,  
Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life In-  
surance Co., of Boston.The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of  
Hartford, Conn.The Alliance Assurance Co., of Bos-  
ton.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1899.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

This year's celebration of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan is notable from the fact that it is the first of these anniversary observances following the taking effect of the new treaties which give to the courts of His Imperial Majesty's domain the fullest recognition and highest credence. This fact has been commented upon by Japanese and their friends and the elevation of the status of the courts of the Land of the Rising Sun has been added to the list of great accomplishments for the country since Mutsu-hito came to the throne.

## MR. HERBERT'S REPORT.

Mr. Allan Herbert, as one of the Commissioners of Agriculture, should be encouraged to preach the gospel of reform in our land system, and the care of our forests. Like all apostles, he cannot expect much support from a community that is prostrate before the sugar god, and does not smile upon any industry that may interfere with its worship. The pastor of a church on the dangerous coast of New Jersey fervently implored his congregation, which was composed entirely of people engaged in the "wrecking" business, to establish a theological seminary in the town. A committee reported on the matter and declared that the wrecking business was good enough for the people and the introduction of theological students might lead the people astray and make them dissatisfied. Mr. Herbert must understand that while individual sentiments are in many cases in favor of small farms and improvements, the prevailing public sentiment is against introducing any industries which may lead people astray. To sacrifice all other interests to one large profitable industry is natural and in accordance with all experience. The agricultural writers of the South have urged the cotton planters for thirty years to encourage the small farming, but the public sentiment has been in favor of cotton-raising, and the agricultural writers have been regarded as false Apostles who have tried to lead the people astray.

The local government has been, for years, exceedingly weak in the Interior Department, in which laid the hope of adjusting our industries so as to partially equalize them. We have needed something more than a natural evolution here. The sugar industry created abnormal conditions, and these should have been met constantly by an energetic, almost irresistible officer of the Interior, who had seen to it that sugar did not have its own way in all things, and in the name of American civilization at least, had irresistibly and in spite of any and all opposition, had established the small farms, and small industries.

Mr. Herbert will, unfortunately, find that the improvements which he desires, will hereafter be more or less subject to partisan and political control. That sort of superintendence does not generally work for much good. But Mr. Herbert must not be discouraged. Providence has assigned to him a mission and missionaries begin to know that immediate results are not to be expected. If Mr. Herbert could only contrive to suffer martyrdom, or tempt the planters to lynch him for preaching agricultural heresies, he might attract the attention of the public to these subjects for which he would willingly shed his blood.

## THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

In about a month from this time Congress will meet, and begin a session which promises to be one of extraordinary interest. It will consider the financial question, that is, of settling the standard of coin, though it may not take final action on it.

It will take up the relation of the Federal Government to the new territories, after the people have reflected on it for some months, and the blood has cooled off. The perplexing problems will be the government of Porto Rico, acquired by conquest, the temporary government of Cuba, the despoilation of the Philippines and the measures for governing Hawaii. Each of these questions is quite enough to cause prolonged debate and create much difference of opinion. Each of them should be separated from the others, and be treated upon its own merits, excepting only as all are involved in a common policy. But any clear cut separation is improbable. The questions are novel, and call for new departures. The fight between the strict and the liberal constructionists of the Constitution will be bitter. Behind the opinions which members of Congress have, and will express on general political principles, there are those other

opinions which are more active in the minds of Congressmen regarding the effect of legislation upon the coming presidential campaign. These opinions are now the unknown factors and will operate as undercurrents.

Hawaii, owing to its limited area, and small white population, presents to Congress the least important of all these questions. To us, residing here, it is the most important. As annexation has taken place, Congress may treat Hawaii as it treats Alaska or any other territory. It is not under pressure to promptly provide laws for her, because she is no longer independent.

The bills already introduced into both Houses for the government of Hawaii express the views of the Republican leaders, but at the same time, contain novel provisions regarding the disposition of lands, and of the property qualifications in the local political system, which will cause debate and opposition. Whether the majority in Congress will accept these provisions cannot be safely predicted. There is some ground for believing that the Hawaiian case may be disposed of before the first of March.

But if the labor questions, and the tariff questions are forced into the discussion, there will probably be much delay in acting upon the matter.

This community is ignorant, and profoundly ignorant, of the trend of thought on the labor question, in the States. Through the activity of the sugar beet men, the powerful farming interests have waked up to the danger of "cheap labor" in the new possessions. Dr. Maxwell has shown that in Hawaii, at least, the labor is no cheaper than it is in Louisiana, but it must be remembered that the white farmers of the North despise the cheap labor of the Southern States, and the statement aggravates them so long as they cannot individually get any benefit from it in cultivating their own farms.

Although Hawaii is not a menace at present to the sugar-beet industry, those who are stirring up the farmers and laborers on the subject will claim that she is. The danger is that in the confusion and failure to obtain correct information there may be some compromise legislation, which may not be as favorable as we desire.

The community, acting upon the local Government, has maintained a policy, in some matters, which is not favored by the Federal laws, and our position in Washington is not what it should be.

However, if Congress carries out the contract contained in the Newland's Resolution we cannot complain.

The experience of the late few months in the newly acquired territories tends towards a greater centralization of the Government of these territories in the Executive at Washington. It would not be surprising if the theory of home rule would be largely modified as inexpedient in places where the alien races outnumbered the whites. The domination of American rule will be maintained.

## LATEST IN SPIRITUALISM.

One Mrs. Leonora E. Piper now appears as the last sensational connecting link between this world and the world beyond. Prof. Hodgson, and the Rev. Minot J. Savage have discovered her, and predict that through her as a medium, we shall have some startling and accurate information about the other world. So far, however, there is only the repetition of the old "gag," which any one can find in a seance, if cash is promptly paid on the spot. The medium surprises the inquirer, by stating that "John," or "Jimmie," or "Susie" wishes to communicate, but when the connection is made, the information is invariably flat and vague.

The remarkable feature about all Spiritism, is that the ghosts avoid giving any definite information. We desire to know what the environment of the ghost is, in the other world, is there air in the vicinity? Does Mars look to it any different from what it does to us? What is the society of the spirit land? What is the occupation of the residents?

In all of the communications sent through mediums from the other world the information is usually only that which the medium knows. It has a decidedly earthly flavor. It is substantially the talk of a person who is in "the flesh," and is looking at things through the living eyes, and the earthly imagination. It is the repetition of Flammarion's experience which forced him to abandon spiritism, because his ghostly astronomical friend knew less in the other world than in this.

Whenever intelligent men, like Prof. Hodgson and Rev. M. Savage, announce a new discovery in spiritism, the numerous people of a certain physical type become intensely excited, and lose their heads. An exposure of the honest or dishonest methods of communication does not disturb them in the least.

Prof. Hodgson declares that within a short time, he will be able to prove the immortality of the soul, through Mrs. Piper's agency. All that can be expected is that there will be some vague and incomprehensible statements, which may be interpreted so as to meet the wishes and temperaments of the different inquirers.

## THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Dr. Walter Maxwell's report on the "Work of the Experiment Station and Laboratories" presents an excellent example of what science can do. It is not what science can do for the student but what it can do for the planter. Every step in the experiments made in the growing of cane at the station are made on the soil itself, and not in the laboratory or on paper. Upon twenty plots of land, twenty different methods of cultivation have been tried, with an accuracy which only the thoroughly trained scientist, who has also studied in the field can make. The report should be carefully read not only by the planters, but every one who holds any sugar stock. For there are in it, data and suggestions which indicate clearly what the history of Hawaiian cane cultivation will be, and how the value of sugar stock will decline unless the teachings of science are carefully followed.

The report is so compact, filling thirty pages of the Planters' Monthly, that an abstract of its contents is impossible. Only a few items in it are here mentioned which will interest the general reader. On these nineteen plots, situated near Punahou, the amount of sugar raised when calculated per acre, amounted on the average to thirteen tons. All of the plots were irrigated, more or less. Nineteen were fertilized and one plot was not. The closest account was taken of the weight of the cane, and the sucrose in it. Fertilizers were applied, in different combinations, to each plot. The soil was analyzed in advance.

The analyses and calculations now furnished, develop interesting and startling conclusions. The cane feeds mainly on nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. There are 6519 lbs. of nitrogen in one acre of the soil, to a depth of fifteen inches. The first crop of cane on these plots took out 366 lbs. of this nitrogen, showing that seventeen crops would entirely exhaust the nitrogen in it. The same proposition is generally true of potash and phosphoric acid. The crop of Rose bamboo cane removed from the soil, per acre, 164 lbs. of phosphoric acid, 1140 lbs. of potash, and 412 lbs. of nitrogen. Unless these fertilizers are restored to the soil the crops must inevitably decrease. These fertilizers are costly, but they cannot be withheld if the yield of sugar is maintained. The natural resources of the soil, under high cultivation, become quickly exhausted and the yield must fall, unless there is constant restoration of fertility.

If the money value of these ingredients is taken, it will be seen that at no distant period, the cost of fertilization will be a very serious one on many plantations. The value of sugar stocks will not be taken from the lists of the stock exchange by the intelligent investors, but from an inspection of the methods of cultivation of the land. A thief may steal the plantation's money or carry off some of its cane, but a robbery of the soil, the most valuable of the assets, may not be discovered until it is too late to recover the goods.

The analyses show that while the mineral matter taken from an acre of soil amounts to 745 lbs. in the cane itself, the amount of mineral matter in the cane leaves is much greater being 5478 lbs. Wherever the leaves are burnt up at trash, just as much valuable matter, containing nitrogen is scattered to the winds. It is throwing coin into the sea.

The practice on the plantations generally is to use one hundred millions of gallons of water per day, to irrigate and care for one hundred acres of cane land. The experiments at the station shows that one hundred millions gallons per day should sufficiently irrigate four hundred acres. If this result is verified by further experiments, it shows that three-fourths of the water now used is simply wasted or lost. The money value of this fact rises into the millions and may, in time, reconstruct the irrigation processes.

The work of the experimental station is still in its beginning. Dr. Maxwell advances his conclusions cautiously and tentatively. Much remains to be done. Nature does not cast her valuable secrets into the streets to be picked up by the idlers. She yields them only at the persistent demand of the thinker and investigator. The experimental stations of the Mainland have done more for the advancement of agriculture in fifteen years than the ineffectual, desultory and guessing work of the farmer, for a century.

Neither the farmer nor the planter should be discredited. Both are stumbling over valuable nuggets in the field. But it is work by the rule of thumb. They have the right to expect from the scientific farmer better results from cane cultivation than they can secure themselves, just as they expect better results from the employment of mechanical engineers in mill work.

## A FRENCH SCIENTIST.

Henri Leveque de Vilmorin, who recently died near Paris, France, is another of the few men who do not pass

into a state of torpidity, when possessed of wealth. He was a member of the firm of Vilmorin, Audrieux & Co., manufacturers of beet sugar. His father had studied the beet industry with care and the son determined to use his large wealth, and his brains in improving the plants. He did not resort to experimental stations, which exist and are necessary because the cultivator cannot or does not use his own brains. He conducted his own experiments and was noted for making the most systematic study of the heredity of plants. While his father is known as one who developed a race of beets of remarkable richness, the son broadened his father's experiments and for the purpose of improving many other plants. The French, the English, the Belgian, the Italian governments "decorated" him for his valuable contribution to the practical side of life.

There were many thousands of farmers in France, who were anxious to better their condition by increasing the yield and quality of the beet juice, but science to them was only a dark night into which they stared with meaningless gaze. Vilmorin and the men like him with the eyes of thought trained to look into blank space "Through man and woman, and sea and star,

Saw the dawn of nature forward far."

By so much as the least improvement in the quality of vegetables and flowers, which his close scientific observation obtained, he contributed to the sum of human happiness, and, if we are humbly permitted to believe it, laid up treasure for himself in the vaults beyond the stars. He was one of the few men, now fortunately increasing in numbers, who have extricated themselves from the barbaric environments of material prosperity and really left the world better than they found it.

## CLOSING THE GAP.

The Outlook, edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott, announces that it will no longer divide its news and comments under heads designated as the "Religious World," the "Home Club," and other departments of literature. It will hereafter make no especial distinction between secular and religious knowledge. Its reasons are:

"No other truth seems to us more fundamental, more important, or more needing emphasis in our time than the truth that religion is not a department in life, and that when we try to make it so, it ceases to be religion. Religion is a standard by which all life is to be measured, a principle by which all life is to be governed, a spirit by which all life is to be imbued—the spirit of faith and hope and love."

The New York Sun recently invited a discussion in its columns upon the immortality of the soul. Correspondence has been published from all parts of the country, and an intense interest manifested in it. Of this correspondence the Sun says: "We do not recognize any bar to the discussion of questions of religion in the Sun. They are the greatest themes with which the human mind can occupy itself, and to shut out their consideration from this newspaper would be to put a limitation upon its proper field wholly inconsistent with our conception of editorial duty and wisdom."

Here, then, is the spectacle of a purely religious paper, in its origin, throwing off its exclusiveness, and meeting half way, upon a common ground the secular newspaper, which, on its side, abandons secular exclusiveness, and unites with the religious journal in a cause which is in the nature of things common to both.

The crudity of the conception of man's relations to nature and life as displayed by the old, and many of the living, theologians, is amazing. For they dealt largely with "brain web and shadow," and spurned the reality. But the gap which they perhaps created, and at least kept open, is gradually closing. It is not the least of the triumphs of this century that it has created, or witnessed the acceptance of the truth that man is not like an Australian idol which is constructed out of two pieces of wood, of different qualities, but he is made out of one piece, and the divine and the human cannot be distinguished by any cunning devices. This "living" theologians welcome this change. They approve of the killing of the vermin of ignorance around the cradle of Truth, as the snakes were strangled around the cradle of Hercules.

This tendency to obliterate the distinction made between religious and secular affairs, is said by the religious pessimists, to indicate a decline of faith. Whether the tendency to believe more in the reasoning powers, and the realities of the world, as revealed by science, and less in the creeds, is an evidence of decline in the broadest and truest faith is a question by itself. The Sun, after considering the large correspondence it has received on the subject of the immortality of the soul, and after commenting upon the liberality of that powerful churchman Bishop Potter in approving of the reception of that "Presbyterian heretic," Dr.

## Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

## Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Briggs into the Protestant Episcopal church, insists that there is a decline of faith in the Bible among the clergy and laity. But the Sun claims that there is a marked difference at the present time in the discussion of these questions. There is respect, toleration of opposition and a desire to seek the truth which a few years ago was not possible. In a discussion about theology forty years ago, between the Andover and the Princeton Theological seminaries, the contest was so bitter that the New York Herald sneeringly said that opening paragraph of every article written by the professors were "allusions to the serious danger of hell fire which confronted the opposing professors."

Such discussions are past. Whatever the situation is, whether it be a decline or a rise in faith, it ceases to be a subject which will be "torn to tatters" by angry disputants. It means, finally, light and truth.

## OPERATION

After some years of labor friction, of strikes, anxiety and losses, the planters of these Islands will adopt some form of co-operation with the laborers, which will vest in each laborer an interest in the plantation. After thirty years of strife, the great railway corporations are giving their employees an interest in the corporations. The Illinois Central Railway Company have adopted this plan:

"On the first of each month the price of shares at the New York Stock Exchange is telegraphed to Chicago, and the paymaster is authorized to sell one share to each employee at that price. Payment is accepted in sums of \$5, or any multiple thereof. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on the partial payments, and, when an employee leaves the service, he must either pay in full for his share and receive a certificate therefor, or take his money, with the interest added. The number of officers and employees, other than directors of the corporation, registered on the books of the company as stockholders, is 705, and their holdings amount to 2,554 shares. The number of stockholders registered on the books is 6,526. Barely one-seventh of them own over 100 shares apiece."

## SUGAR IN 1874.

In 1874 Chas. Nordhoff visited these Islands and wrote a book about them. He stated that there were thirty-four sugar plantations. He was informed that the planters who were out of debt, and did not borrow, did well. But the planters and their agents never acted in concert. The agents took the profits of the plantations, because the rates of interest were high and the commissions large. The wages paid in that year were \$8 per month with food, or \$11 without food.

## OFFICER FANEUF SHOT.

Serious Mishap in the Camp of Police at Waianae.

Charles J. Faneuf, deputy sheriff of Ewa and Waianae, is lying at the Queen's Hospital with a bullet wound through his knee, inflicted by one of his own police force at the Waianae court-house last Saturday morning.

Faneuf and his men retired to rest in the courtroom at about midnight, thoroughly played out with the work and excitement attendant on the Chinese troubles of the last week at Waianae, and Faneuf, who had but six or seven hours' sleep during the week, got up in his sleep and in walking about became entangled in the mosquito net, and in his effort to get free was seen by the jailer's wife, whose screams of terror at the apparition brought out the men, rifles in hand. Still laboring under excitement the police rushed upon their chief, and while one of them struck him twice with the butt of a rifle, another—Officer Manuel—fired two shots at the now thoroughly awakened sheriff, one of which entered his knee. The sufferer was brought to town by the morning train and conveyed to the hospital, where Drs. Cooper and Raymond dressed the wound.

Last night Faneuf was resting comfortably and progressing favorably.

## NOW IN MEXICO

## American Sugar Machinery in Sister Republic.

Modern Refinery Plant Shipped From New Orleans—Many Acres Under Cultivation—Field of the Case.

(E. C. Butler in the Manufacturer.)

The establishment of central sugar refineries in Mexico is fast becoming an fait accompli, as in the Antilles. In order to take advantage of the reduced circumstances of many of the planters of the Island of Antigua, on the suggestion of Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary for the Colonies, this step was first taken in the island. Robert Harvey, of the firm of McOnie, Harvey & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, went to Antigua, and as a result a central sugar refinery will be established there.

The heavy machinery requisite for such a concentrated plant costs a great deal of money; but it has been calculated that the island now loses by reason of the lack of such an establishment about 50,000 pounds sterling annually.

The experiment in Mexico is likewise bound to result in the saving of millions of dollars, for the small planters can then afford to have their sugar manufactured, and as it is to be treated by the finest and most modern appliances, a higher percentage of sugar will be forthcoming, next cane cutting, a more acceptable commercial condition, consequently commanding better prices.

Two central refineries are being rapidly completed and they will revolutionize the sugar industry in Mexico. These are the San Cristobal plant and the mills of the Panuco Sugar Manufacturing Company, both in the State of Vera Cruz.

The San Cristobal Central Refinery is being constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000, the company itself being capitalized in the sum of \$1,300,000, and including the well-known planters Nicolas Perez and Julian Chinchurreta. It is the biggest concern of the kind in the Republic of Mexico, and it is calculated will treat the next cane cutting (January, 1900) and will be capable of handling during the season 150,000 to 200,000 arrobas (25 pounds) of sugar. The machinery is being installed in buildings of stone and iron, and the power employed will be 1,000 horse power. The capacity of the grinding machinery, under pressure, will be 600 tons of cane daily. It is a Spanish concern, but the machinery, costing in New Orleans \$150,000 gold, is all American; triple effect crushers, grinders, centrifugals, etc., of the manufacture of the Whitney Iron Works, J. B. & J. M. Cornell and the Burt Company, all of New Orleans. The plant will be in operation by the first of the year. This concern is located near Tlaxcala, and the plantation covers nearly 100,000 acres.

The Panuco plant (also a central refinery) covers 150,000 acres, of which 20,000 are now under cultivation in sugar. The concern is capitalized in \$1,200,000 of French and Mexican capital.

The design of these central sugar manufacturing, the first in the Republic of Mexico, is to make sugar not only for the immense concerns themselves, but also to crush and prepare it for smaller haciendas in their vicinity, which cannot afford to put in the heavy and complicated machinery needed in the production of the finest sugars. A few hours are required for the making of sugar by this improved American machinery, whereas from fifteen to twenty days are required under the old-time process that has been in vogue in this country since the days of Cortez.

The cane in the country adjacent to the San Cristobal and the Panuco plants yields easily sixty tons to the acre of cane and of the 70 per cent juice obtainable, even with one crushing, by this modern machinery, 14 per cent as a minimum is available in sugar.

## CHIEFS AT OUTS.

APIA, Samoa Islands, Oct. 19, via Auckland, Oct. 25.—Ostensibly to collect the poll tax imposed by the Provisional Government, thirty Matafale chiefs came into Apia. Two of their number were assaulted by a relative of Tamasese for a breach of etiquette while passing the latter's house. Both factions prepared for hostilities, but at the strenuous effort of the officials and friends of both sides it was agreed that the difference should be settled in the native court, when both sides apologized.

Neither the German Consul nor the captain of the German cruiser Cormoran assisted to avert fighting.

A proclamation has been issued directing that taxes are to be paid only at the Government House.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The First Lord of the Treasury and Government Leader, A. J. Balfour, replying in the House of Commons to a question regarding the damage done to Roman Catholic missions in Samoa by the shells of British warships, said only a single case had been brought to the notice of the Government, adding that any claim would be fully considered. But, he pointed out, according to the principles of international law, the Government was under no liability to compensate for losses caused by operations of war.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The German protected cruiser Cormoran has been ordered to remain at Samoa. A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Apia says: "The proposal to divide Samoa is considered here a most unhappy solution. Owing to the manifold interests linking the islands to Germany, it is hoped that she will not renounce her claim."



## OF TWO METALS

## Production of Gold and Silver for the Year 1898.

Report from the United States Mint  
Just Out—Production Limits Not Yet Approached—A Table.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, has made the following report upon the production of gold and silver during the calendar year 1898. He says:

The production of gold in the United States in the calendar year 1898 was 3,118,398 ounces fine, of the value of \$64,463,000. The amount of gold produced from quartz mines in 1898 was, in round numbers, 2,800,000 fine ounces and from placer mines 318,000 fine ounces.

The South African Republic produced 3,831,975 ounces fine, of the value of \$79,213,953. Australasia produced 3,137,644 ounces fine, of the value of \$64,860,800.

These three countries are the great producers of the world, their output aggregating 10,058,017 ounces fine, of the value of \$208,537,753, or 73 per cent of the product of the world.

Next comes Russia with 255,463,400; Canada, \$13,775,400; Mexico, \$8,500,000; India, \$7,781,000, and China, \$6,078,700. These five aggregate 92,686 kilograms, valued at \$61,539,000, or over 21 per cent of the whole, leaving 6 per cent to the remainder of the world.

The United States still occupies the second place as a silver producer, to which it was relegated by Mexico. In 1897, it produced 54,438,000 ounces of silver, with a commercial value of \$32,118,400, against the Mexican production of 56,738,000 fine ounces, with a commercial value of \$33,475,400. Together they produce 67 per cent of the world's product. No other country approaches them. No other country approaches them. No other country approaches them.

The amount of silver produced in the United States during the year from quartz mines was, in round numbers, 13,500,000 fine ounces and from lead ores 31,000,000 fine ounces and from copper ores 10,000,000 fine ounces.

The world's production in 1898 was 13,904,323 ounces fine, of the value of \$287,428,000, an increase over the product of 1897 of 2,351,831 ounces, valued at \$48,616,600. Since 1887, when about \$106,000,000 was produced, each year has shown an increase over the preceding one.

There is no reason to expect any cessation of this steady annual increase for some years to come. The Transvaal has not nearly reached its limit; Australia, particularly West Australia, is not yet half developed; Alaska and the Yukon have only fairly begun to produce, while the recent steady increases in Colorado and other Western States show no signs of abating.

The world's production of silver in 1898 was 165,395,572 ounces fine, showing an increase over 1897 of 1,222,400 ounces fine.

The world's consumption of the precious metals in the arts and manufactures during the year was: In new gold 97,804 kilograms, of a value of \$65,000,000, and in new silver 1,065,289 kilograms, of a value of \$44,273,000 and a commercial value of \$20,200,000.

The following table shows the production of gold and silver in the principal producing countries of the world during the year 1898:

Countries—	Gold.	Silver.
United States	\$64,463,000	\$54,438,000
Africa	80,425,000	.....
Australasia	64,860,800	12,021,682
Canada	.....	.....
Newfoundland	13,838,700	4,452,333
Mexico	8,500,000	56,738,000
Russia	25,463,400	278,492
British India	7,781,700	.....
China	6,078,700	.....
Germany	73,800	5,571,510
Bolivia	343,500	8,204,560
Chile	340,700	2,591,990
Spain	37,900	5,507,960
British Guiana	2,048,700	.....
Colombia	2,263,200	5,493,710

## CITY OF PEKING.

## Headquarters and a Portion of the 31st Infantry Aboard

At Oceanic wharf the United States army transport City of Peking is coaling for Manila, and will probably sail this morning. She arrived on Saturday about 10 o'clock in the morning, having left San Francisco on October 28.

On board the City of Peking is the rest of the Thirty-first Infantry, other battalions being on the transports which passed through here last Saturday, consisting of 834 men, the headquarters, the band, non-commissioned staff and hospital corps. One hundred and fifty casualties are on the Peking destined for the army of the Philippines. All told there are about 1,000 souls on the steamer.

Following is a complete list of the officers: Colonel Jas. S. Pett, commanding Thirty-first Regiment; Majors L. M. Brett, John A. McMahon, Jas. N. Henry (surgeon), Captains Chas. A. Stevens, Paul C. Galleher, L. K. Bennett, W. E. Cabell, W. E. White, W. H. Gilgewater, A. G. Sharpley, W. E. Scofield, R. G. Payne and J. Van Ness Philip, Lieutenants H. Gibbons, R. M. Corwine, W. A. Castle, Percy Hawkins, J. G. Spur, A. E. Dietz, W. O. Reed, W. H. Enliss, A. C. Thompson, D. A. Snyder, M. B. Wilhoit, W. E. Monroe, K. A. Browning, J. H. Wilson, A. G. Hallentine, W. H. Bowman, R. S. Porter (assistant surgeon) and D. C. Chamberlain.

The following passengers are also

aboard the City of Peking: Judge R. W. Young, Mrs. Young, Miss Margaret Young, R. W. Young, Jr., Major J. M. Hyde, Major Jos. Morrison, Major D. H. Thomson; H. M. Stevenson, Richard Carey, Chas. Freiberg, Edward Barath, E. G. Ahlberg, C. W. Steinberger, Henry Honeker, E. G. Babbitt, Captain W. N. Hughes and Lieutenant W. B. Aiken, Thirty-seventh Infantry.

## GIVES UP THE SAN RAFAEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—General R. H. Warfield has surrendered his lease of the Hotel Rafael at San Rafael to R. V. Halton, who will conduct the business hereafter. The chief cause of General Warfield's retirement is ill health. Recently while he was East at the Grand Army encampment his health broke down. At that time his physicians advised him to withdraw as much as possible from business and to take his ease for the remainder of his days. General Warfield now feels that the advice was good and intends to obey it, as far as lies in his power.

## ON SHIP PHELPS

## The Sugar Packet Docks With a Sailor in Irons.

Crew Mutinied as a Storm Was Coming  
On-Capt. Graham's Account Slightly Days from Honolulu

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Leo Hammin, a seaman on the four-masted steel clipper Erskine N. Phelps, will be tried before United States Commissioner Morrie in Brooklyn tomorrow on a charge of mutiny on the high seas. He was brought into port in irons yesterday. Hammin is accused by Captain Robert Graham, who says that he induced the entire crew to revolt. When Captain Graham docked his vessel at Brooklyn he said that his sailors had refused to obey the orders of First Mate Myron T. Bailey. They mutinied September 24th, off the eastern coast of South America, just as a severe storm was blowing up. If the men had not been cowed by the captain and forced to reef sails Graham says he believes the ship might have gone down in a squall, which came up suddenly.

Hammin and a fellow-seaman named Kelly were put in irons, as they were the ringleaders. Kelly was released four days later on his promise to cause no more trouble on the voyage. Hammin, Captain Graham says, refused to agree to behave himself, and was kept a prisoner. The officers were warned that there would be more trouble before the voyage was over, but none occurred. The trouble started as the Phelps was rounding Cape Horn, August 30th. The Phelps, which is owned by Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me., was seventy days out from Honolulu with a cargo of sugar.

## LARGEST SHAFT.

The largest shaft ever made in the world has just been turned out by the Bethlehem Iron Company. It is for the 8,000 horse power steam Corliss engine at the Albany Street Station of the Boston Elevated Railway, in Boston, and weighs 170,000 pounds. The shaft is 27 feet 10 inches long, largest diameter 37 inches, and end diameters 34 inches. Its axial hole is 17½ inches in diameter.

## RUSSIA'S NAVY.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The "Tageblatt" learns from St. Petersburg that rumors are current there that the nineteen Russian men-of-war in the Pacific will shortly be re-enforced by six ships from the Eastern squadron. The "Tageblatt" sees in this a connection with the rumors of the Chino-Japanese alliance.

The "L'illustration," a Parisian weekly, of October 7, contains a description of the recent outbreak of Mauna Loa with three excellent half-tone reproductions from photos by Frank Davey. Throughout the article Mr. Davey is persistently mentioned as M. Frank Dewey. Such is fame.

## BY WM. J. BRYAN

## Gems from His Nice Speeches.

Turns by Which the Demo-Pop Orator Earns His Applause—He is Still in the West.

These are selections from the speeches Wm. J. Bryan is now delivering for the Demo-Pop campaign committees in a number of the western states:

"I must apologize for quoting the Declaration of Independence. It is under a cloud now, but the clouds will roll by."

"In 1860 Lincoln wrote to Congress a warning against monarchy. What would he think if he were alive today?"

"The money question is not dead. The Republicans say they have buried it, but I assert the corpse is so lively it will be here in 1900."

"In December, 1898, when a treaty of peace with Spain was in hand and before the Filipino war McKinley asked Congress for an army of 100,000 men. If you don't know what militarism means look at France, where an army caused the unjust conviction of a man who was pardoned at the behest of foreign public opinion."

"Republicans give three reasons for imperialism: Money in it, God's in it, and we're in it."

"I affirm we can whip the Filipinos. We whipped Spain, and she almost whipped the Filipinos in 300 years. And then she sold us the option in the fight for \$20,000,000."

"England has been trying to civilize and convert India with gunpowder gospel for 150 years, and less than 5 per cent of the people are Christians. If we try to put God in the Philippines it is only a question of time until the issue will be transferred here, and we will be shooting our particular creeds into one another for the glory of the Lord."

"I wouldn't trade the glory and honor of this republic for the glory of all the empires that have risen or sunk since Egypt. I believe this nation ought to instantly establish a Filipino republic and say to the world, 'Hands off.'"

"I understand that President McKinley had no policy until his Omaha trip, when he said to have gathered public sentiment from the rear of a train. If he had consulted me I could have told him how unreliable is public sentiment gathered from the rear of a train. I haven't forgotten 1896."

## TERM IS OPENED.

The November term of the First Circuit Court opened yesterday morning. Judge Perry presiding.

Eleven new cases were added to the calendar, amongst them being Republic vs. Dr. W. S. Noblitt, Republic vs. W. H. Marshall, Republic vs. W. H. Field.

The cases of J. D. Holt vs. A. Kaubi and Kalau vs. Ewa Plantation Company were continued till next term by stipulation.

In the case of Republic vs. G. H. Green, embezzlement in the second degree, the indictment was presented yesterday morning, plea was reserved till Wednesday and trial set for Monday next, as witnesses for both prosecution and defense are on Molokai.

The suit of Sol. Mahelona vs. Waianae Company was discontinued.

The court is now occupied on the case of Republic vs. Kalai, malicious injury to goods and wearing apparel to the value of \$225.60; Deputy Attorney General Dele and Attorney Kauku for prosecution; J. K. Kauila for defense. The following jury is empaneled: S. K. Aki, J. N. Iokapa, Wm. Kaapa, P. H. Kahou, J. Nohunohu, William Kauku, John Padeken, J. W. Mahelona, Jos. Morris, L. H. Miranda, Alex. Nicholas and D. Haumea.

Anana (Wong Ming, Ch.) filed an acceptance of summons and process in libel for divorce yesterday.

## BOER FORCE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—According to a Brussels dispatch Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal in Europe, has issued a statement that the Boers have now nearly 100,000 men in the field.

## IN MEMORIAM.

[John Phillips, Born Ayrshire, Scotland, Dec. 29, 1843; Died Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 10, 1899.]

"He was my friend, faithful and just."—(Shakespeare.)

From earth thou'rt gone; we nevermore shall see  
Thy genial smile—thy kindly voice e'er hear,  
Nor feel the friendly hand-clasp firm; Ah, me!  
Still, midst the throbs of life is cold death near.

To all thou wast a friend with open heart;  
To neerer ones a father kind and true,  
Ne'er with hypocrisy didst thou take part,  
But quietly wrought what thy hand found to do.

A son of Scotland's colder, greyer clime,  
Reared midst her rugged hills and wilder strand,  
But giving of thy strength and manly prime  
All that was good to thy adopted land.

Still, while with saddened hearts we bow and grieve,  
These thoughts of thee must soothe our sorrows,  
Whist thou, at rest, unheeding quietude of Honolulu for quarter  
Nor trouble more at life's wild September 30, 1899.

Rest! kindly friend, beside the tropic sea,  
'Neath many flowers, of perfum'd  
And gentle zephyrs, whispering o'er thee,  
In cadence low, shall chant a requiem.

Honolulu, November 6, 1899.

Value.  
\$3,596,491.39  
18,841.00  
17,299.90  
20,371.00  
21,092.00  
1,942.87  
data is from report for Oct-  
C. B. Berry for the Hawaiian  
Agency.

## Indigestion

No Appetite, General Weakness.

If your food is only partly digested, then the body is only partly nourished. The blood rapidly becomes thin and filled with impurities, the nerves are easily exhausted, there is headache, restlessness, and the whole system is greatly debilitated.

Mr. A. Chautauvier, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:



"While reporting for the local and metropolitan press in Riverina, I contracted a severe chill which developed into a general weakness of my digestive organs. A short course of

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

enabled me to continue my work all right. My appetite improved, my taste for food came back, and my general health was greatly improved in every way."

When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Raw sugar 4 5-16; firm, held higher. Canada proposes to challenge for the America cup and if she wins it California will challenge back.

The transports Pennsylvania and Olympia are at Portland taking on troops and supplies for Manila.

The appointment of Alexander Young to the Cabinet is endorsed unreservedly by both papers of Hilo.

The officers of the Kipahulu Sugar Company who will serve during the ensuing year are published in this issue.

Professor A. B. Ingalls of Oahu College will make Leonid observations for Harvard. He performed the same of last year.

Surgeon Major Blair D. Taylor, who succeeds Major Wood at Buena Vista hospital, arrived by the City of Peking on Saturday.

Bert Peterson is reported to have sailed on the schooner Norma with Mr. Weaver and also to have gone to Hawaii for a vacation.

A. B. Loebenstein, according to the Hilo Herald, will go to Washington as an unpaid lobbyist, in the interest of the Island of Hawaii.

In a public meeting held at Hilo it was voted to locate the new postoffice town is to have at the corner of Pitman and Waianae streets.

Citizens of Hilo are petitioning the Wilder's Steamship Company to change the hour of the sailing of the Kinau out of that place from 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.

Commissioner of Agriculture Haugs publishes an important notice this morning to importers of fruit from the Australian colonies and South Sea Islands.

Owing to rough weather on the Maui coast, the bark C. D. Bryant has been able to discharge only about nine tons of her cargo at Kaunapali during the last week.

In regard to the recent damage to the new wharf at Kaunapali the Kilauea brings news that the damage may probably be made good without having to rebuild the whole wharf.

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry met Friday morning, President Young presiding. After the reading of the minutes the Board adjourned out of respect to the memory of its late president, Captain J. A. King.

Judge R. W. Young is on the Peking en route to Manila, where he will take office as Chief Justice. The Judge was through here something more than a year ago, when he held command of the Utah Battery. Judge Young is accompanied by his wife, two daughters and a son.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Co.

## AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:			FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 16	NOV. 16	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 16	NOV. 16
CHINA	NOV. 18	NOV. 17	ONANG (cargo)	NOV. 17	NOV. 17
DORIC	NOV. 24	NOV. 24	COPTIC	NOV. 24	NOV. 24
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 2	DEC. 2	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 2	DEC. 2
COPTIC	DEC. 28	DEC. 28	ALGOA (cargo)	DEC. 12	DEC. 12
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 28	DEC. 28	GAELIC	DEC. 22	DEC. 22
	1900		HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 30	DEC. 30
GAELIC	JAN. 13	1900			
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 21	JAN. 21			
CHINA	JAN. 21	JAN. 21			
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 16	FEB. 16			
COPTIC	FEB. 24	FEB. 24			
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 6	MARCH 6			
GAELIC	MARCH 14	MARCH 14			
HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 22	MARCH 22			
CHINA	MARCH 22	MARCH 22			
DORIC	MARCH 30	MARCH 30			

general information apply to  
HACKFELD & CO., L'd. Agents.

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WORLD'S STANDARD  
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Should be in the pocket of every  
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Many years' handling of Watches  
convinces us, that price considered  
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of  
American Watches.

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ELGINS reach us right.  
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H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company  
—LIMITED—

TIME TABLE  
S. S. KINAU,  
FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF  
STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the  
steamer KINAU will sail from Honolu-  
lu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kauna-  
kakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel,  
Maunaloa, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lau-  
phoehe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on  
Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named  
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Satur-  
days.

Passengers and freight will be taken  
for Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo,  
Hakalau, Honoum, Papaikou and  
Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY  
will be taken for KANAKAKAI, Lahai-  
na, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel and Lauphoe-  
hoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE,  
CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.  
Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday  
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu-  
lu, Nahu, Hana, Hamoa and Kipa-  
hulu, Maui. Returning, touches at  
above named ports, arriving at Hono-  
lulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each  
month.

S. S. LEHUA,  
BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.  
Sails every Monday for Kanaakakai,  
Kamao, Maunaloa, Kapaepa, Lahai-  
na, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning,  
arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to  
make changes in the time of depart-  
ure and arrival of its steamers WITH-  
OUT NOTICE, and it will not be re-  
sponsible for any consequences arising  
therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings  
to receive their freight; this Company  
will not hold itself responsible for  
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's  
risk.

This Company will not be responsible  
for Money or Valuables of passengers  
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase  
tickets before embarking. Those fail-  
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-  
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for  
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the  
delivery of baggage or personal effects  
of the passenger beyond the amount of  
\$100.00, unless the value of the same  
be declared, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are  
forbidden to receive freight without de-  
livering a shipping receipt therefor in  
the form prescribed by the Company  
and which may be seen by shippers up-  
on application to the purser of the  
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is  
shipped without such receipt, it will  
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S  
New York Line.

Ship Luzon will sail from New York  
for Honolulu December 15, 1899, if suf-  
ficient inducement offers.

For freight apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby street, Boston,  
or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,  
Honolulu.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



**NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.**

**NEW YORK, Oct. 25.**—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Long will make a recommendation for but a limited increase of the new navy in his forthcoming annual report.

It is his intention to especially devote his pen to urging the abolition of the limit of cost now imposed upon armor purchased by the Government and to ask for sufficient appropriations to enable the Department to procure Krupp armor for the battleships of the Maine class and projected battleships and armored cruisers.

The three battleships and three armored cruisers authorized by the last Congress have not yet been laid down, the law prohibiting the awarding of contracts for their hull and machinery in advance of the contracts for armor. Yet the Secretary believes that an in-

The invitations to the reception held at the Consulate between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon were responded to by several hundred people, including the leading society folk of the city. The Government officials, with

the literatures of the world and even rapidly analyzed, presented as vehicles for the highest spiritual expression. They convey or describe thought that ranks from the lowest to the highest, but that always reaches the best level.

**Rico—Plans for Manila—Something  
New in Modern Warfare.**

ment in conveying the bodies of its  
soldiers who fell in defense of the flag  
to their native land is a pioneer step.

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FINISHED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN  
AFRICA.

Genl. G. G. Dromgoole, to the Hon. Secy.

"Transport Sheridan, Thirty-third Volunteers, and recruits arrived. Good condition. One casualty, Private Hulgán, Company K, died en route."

**CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS** ARE WARRANTED to cure travel, grippe, indigestion, and all stomach complaints, free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 64 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Dispensary, Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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